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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of: **Takashi KITA et al.**

Serial No. **10/055,372** Group Art Unit: **TBA**

Filed: **January 25, 2002** Examiner: **TBA**

For: **LOW-TEMPERATURE CURING, FAVORABLE FEEL COATING COMPOSITION**

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231 Date: **April 24, 2002**

Sir:

Prior to calculation of the filing fee and examination of this application, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 10, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A1

Item 23. The coating composition as defined in item 11, wherein the tin catalyst is at least one member selected from the group consisting of tin octylate, tin naphthenate and dibutyltin dilaurate.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 24, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A catalyst may be used in the reaction between at least one member selected from the group consisting of polyester resins and polyether resins with polyisocyanate having at least two isocyanate groups in the presence of a lanolin derivative. Examples of the catalyst to be used in the invention include at least one of catalysts which are usually used for urethane reactions such as trimethylenebis(4-aminobenzoate), dimethylethanolamine, triethyleneamine, tetramethylpolymethylenediamine, tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol and like amines, tin octylate, tin naphthenate, cobalt naphthenate, zinc naphthenate, dibutyltin dilaurate and like metal salts, higher carboxylic acid bismuth and the like. These catalysts can be used either alone or in combination.

A2

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 32, line 3 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The reaction accelerator which can be incorporated into the coating composition of the invention includes conventional reaction accelerators which are used for accelerating the urethane reaction in the field of coating compositions. Preferred examples of such reaction accelerator are tin octylate, tin naphthenate, dibutyltin dilaurate and like tin reaction accelerators. These reaction accelerators can be used either alone or in combination.

A3

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 38, line 11 with the following rewritten paragraph:

A4

Examples of the plastic materials are not particularly limited and selected from a wide range, and typically include acrylonitrile-styrene-butadiene copolymers, polypropylene-based resins, thermoplastic polyolefins.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 39, line 13 with the following rewritten paragraph:

A5

A 60 g quantity of polyester polyol [Desmon No. 2200 (trade name), product of Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.] and 10 g of a lanolin derivative [polyoxyethylene (20) lanolin alcohol, Bellpol A-20 (trade name), product of Nissei Sangyo Co., Ltd.] were poured into xylene (poor solvent, 445 g) together with 7.0 g of N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (cyanamide) (adhesive reagent). Then 9.0 g of coconut oil-modified alkyd resin (oil length 33) and 0.56 g of zinc naphthenate (both being dispersing agents) were added. The mixture was heated to 85°C with stirring.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 52, line 4 with the following rewritten paragraph:

A6

A 60 g quantity of polyester polyol [Desmon No. 2200 (trade name), product of Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.] and 10 g of a lanolin derivative [polyoxyethylene (20) lanolin alcohol, Bellpol A-20 (trade name), product of Nissei Sangyo Co., Ltd.] were poured into xylene